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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY)
MAIL DAYS
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12
per annum.

No. 16,981. 號七十月十年七十壹百九千壹英 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1917. 日丁亥歲年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS.
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG.
Tel. 1013.

NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN or ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
seven days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MARITIME
INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £2,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000.
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.
II—Fire Funds £3,837,047.
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,540.
Sinking Fund Account £123,230.
£23,970,367.
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456.
Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,583.
Revenue Marine Department £337,239.
Other Receipts £478,946.
£5,339,228.
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 8.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

2.30 a.m. SUNDAY.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAY.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Building,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables.
But not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
We Season tickets will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheques or Corporation Order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS, SON,
General Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.
Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
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SILENT GREY HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES
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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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STONE GINGER-BEER
The "only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East."
The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced
by partial fermentation: without this no Stone Ginger-Beer
can be said to be genuine.
\$1.00 per dozen.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
ABRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Telephone No. 426.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
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Estimates furnished on application.
HONGKONG, April 1, 1912.
WONG PING WA, Manager.

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Central Location.
ALL Electric Trains, Pass Entrance,
Electric Lifts, Bath and Sanitary Fixings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373.
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G. ROUSSON.
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TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of
the late SIK TING.
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TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Correspondence free.

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PORTLAND CEMENT
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THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
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MANAGER.

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ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
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P. O. PEUSTER,
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ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.
Price \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

THE WAR.
TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE RUSSIANS FIGHTING.
PATROL SQUADRONS IN ACTION IN
SOELASUND.
LONDON, Oct. 16.
A Russian official message states:—
A German Drednought shelled a
patrol squadron off Soelassund, severely
damaging the torpedo boat Cron.
Subsequently, twelve German torpedo
boats of the newest type penetrated
Soelassund and engaged our patrol
squadron. They put the Cron's guns
out of action, and set fire to and sank
her. The bulk of the crew were saved.
We sank an enemy torpedo boat and
upon other of our warships appearing
on the scene, the enemy turned back.
Our Fleet Commander testifies to the
good firing and the stubborn spirit of
our crews.

An eye-witness reports that two
enemy torpedo boats were sunk and two
were damaged.
The enemy has been reinforced and
continues to develop his success on
Oesel Island, and is endeavouring to
capture the batteries at Cere, covering
the entrance to the Gulf of Riga.
**RUSSIANS STILL DESPERATELY
RESISTING.**
LONDON, Oct. 16.
A German official message states:
We took possession of the main
portion of Oesel Island.
The Russians are isolated on the
Sworbe Peninsula, but are still
desperately resisting. Only portions
of the enemy, on the east coast, have
escaped in the direction of Moon.
We took 2,400 prisoners and captured
30 guns and some aeroplanes.
We occupied the islands of Runo
and Abro.

**AN APPEAL TO THE RUSSIAN
FORCES.**
PETROGRAD, Oct. 16.
The Executive of the Central Com-
mittee of the Council of Workmen's
and Soldiers' Delegates appeals to
the Forces to vigorously resist the
invaders. It promises to see that
sacrifices shall also be made in the
rear and to do its best to prevent
the war lasting a day too long.
Meanwhile, a group of political
undesirables recently expelled from
Russia but allowed to remain at
Helsingfors, by the local Council of
Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates
there, have returned to Petrograd.
The chemists and chemists'
assistants have decided to strike
owing to the refusal of their economic
demands.

A REGENCY COUNCIL FOR POLAND.
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.
The Central Powers have appointed
the Archbishop of Warsaw, the
Mayor of Warsaw, and a landed
proprietor named von Ostrowski to
the Regency Council of Poland.

**THE DESTRUCTION OF NORWEGIAN
SHIPPING.**
LONDON, Oct. 16.
Twenty-eight Norwegian ships were
lost during September, of which nine-
teen, representing 30,000 tons, were
due to "events of the war."

THE BALKAN FRONT
**BRITISH SUCCESS ON STRUMA
PLAIN.**
LONDON, Oct. 16.
A German official report states:
The Bulgarians ceded some villages
to the English on the Struma Plain.
KAISER AT CONSTANTINOPLE.
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.
The Kaiser has arrived at Con-
stantinople. He was welcomed at
the station by the Sultan, the
Prince, the ex-Rhedine and other
notable persons.

**GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND
THE WAR**
PEACE A VITAL NECESSITY.
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.
Herr Ebert, the President of the
Socialist Party in the Reichstag,
presiding at a Socialist meeting at
Wuerzburg said that the speedy con-
clusion of peace was a vital necessity
to workers in all countries. The
policy of the "nailed fist" after the
war and the frightful horrors would
disappear and if a ballot were taken,
nine-tenths of the people would ap-
prove of peace. He declared that
the Michaelis regime spells the col-
lapse of the present Government
system in Germany.

Herr Schiedmann, referring to the
Naval mutiny, asserted that if the
Government wanted to catch all
those connected with similar inci-
dents they would have to prosecute
300 persons simultaneously. He
said: "Every day soldiers came to
us with complaints and a special
bureau was opened to investigate
these." Herr Schiedmann affirmed
that Admiral von Capelle would go,
but he asked, when would Dr.
Michaelis follow?
Another account of the meeting
states that Herr Ebert said that the
Socialists favoured Alsace and Lor-
raine having "a complete Republi-
can autonomy and constitutional
equality with the other federal
States."

WESTERN FRONT
ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.
LONDON, Oct. 16.
On the Aisne Front there was
reciprocal artillery activity but it was
less intense.
On the left of the Meuse we re-
pulsed an attack to the north of
Hill 804.
On the right of the Meuse the
artillery duel was particularly lively
to the north of Bois-des-Caurieres.
German aircraft, last night, bom-
barded Dinikirk. There were no
victims and no material damage was
done.

THE BRITISH FRONT.
LONDON, Oct. 15.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
The Irish troops successfully car-
ried out a raid to the north-west of
Bullecourt.
There was considerable hostile
artillery activity during the night
in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-
Sander railway.

**BRITISH NAVAL AIRCRAFT
ACTIVITY.**
LONDON, Oct. 16.
The Admiralty announces that
naval aircraft carried out a con-
siderable number of patrols yester-
day and encountered several enemy
formations. They drove down two
machines. One of ours is missing.
We carried out bombing raids on
Bruges Docks and the aerodromes at
Vasseigne and Houtave, dropping
large quantities of explosives with
good effect.
All our machines returned.

WOMAN SPY EXECUTED.
PARIS, Oct. 16.
Marguerite Zell, the dancer known
as "Mathurine," who was sentenced
to death for espionage, on July 27,
had been executed.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB

THE POSTPONED ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the Office of Messrs. J. MORRISON & Co., Ltd., (Top Floor) by kind permission on WEDNESDAY, 17th October, 1917 at 8 p.m.

W. J. MORRISON,
Selling Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, Oct. 16, 1917. 2198

"OUR DAY"

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for EXCHANGE BUSINESS on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m.

Hongkong, Oct. 16, 1917. 2198

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at 1 o'clock p.m. "OUR DAY."

By Order of the Committee,
R. HANCOCK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Oct. 16, 1917. 2197

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as a TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required by Shipping Firm. State previous experience and salary required.

Apply—
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1997



GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

Medical Department.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Medical Department Contract" will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of SATURDAY the 27th October, 1917, for the supply of Aerated Waters; Bedding and Clothing; Beers, Spirits, Wines, &c. Spirit of Wine; Chemicals, Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Sundries; Furniture, etc.; Milk, etc.; Provisions; Sundries; and Washing; (schedules Nos. 1 to 10) required locally by this Department for the first of January next inclusive.

Application should be made to the Colonial Secretary's Office for the necessary forms of tender. All other information may be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical Officer at the Civil Hospital.

J. T. C. JOHNSON,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.
Hongkong, Oct. 16, 1917. 2200

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Re THE KAI CHEONG Firm, THE WO YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and THE HOP YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF HONGKONG.

At the request of the partners of the above-named Firms, the CREDITORS of THE KAI CHEONG Firm, THE WO YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY and THE HOP YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY, whose Claims have not yet been filed are required to send in particulars of their Claims in Writing on or before the 17th day of October, 1917, to the Undersigned, Mr. C. A. DA ROZA, of No. 7, Queen's Road Central, only for the purpose of verification by the Partners of the said Firms. This Notice is given solely to ascertain the true liabilities of the said Firms.

C. A. DA ROZA,
Receiver and Manager.
Hongkong, dated the 11th day of October, 1917. 2190

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 22, Queen's Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY the 20th day of October, 1917, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending the 31st July, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 20th of October, 1917, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, Oct. 6, 1917. 2177

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

HIGH CLASS PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE. CASH OR CREDIT. TUNING & REPAIRING A SPECIALITY.

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The Highest Grade Jamaica Leaf Try Perfectos Bouquets

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THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

GERMAN FOOTBALL.

Germany has been an imitator ever, and there is no country she has endeavored to copy more than our own (says "One who has played in it" in the Edinburgh "Dispatch"). Not wishing to be left behind in any respect, and ambitious to the last degree, she commenced to interest herself in sport of all kinds. A few years previous to the war the Crown Prince made himself conspicuous by his sports campaign. This man of mercurial temperament was positively insane for a time on the Fatherland taking up British games in earnest. What idea was at the back of his mind is not quite clear. Possibly the sumptuous, ungainly appearance of his beloved countrymen was rather an eyesore to him, and he may have thought that participation in an organized system of outdoor exercise would reduce their superfluous adipose tissue to bodily proportions more in keeping with his own.

Rugby, initially defined in Germany as "a rough, dangerous game, from which many injuries accrued," first saw life in the country in the early 'seventies. At that time many clubs were formed, principally, it is true, by British people resident in such places as Heidelberg, Hannover, Münster, Dresden, Frankfurt, &c. To commence with, the sides were entirely composed of our countrymen, but by degrees the Boche element became greater in these teams, and with the well-known tenacity with which the Teuton is imbued, he proved a painstaking if not a very successful pupil.

The first real German club was founded in 1874 under the name of the "Heidelberger Rugby-Club, 1874." Then followed in quick succession the formation of many clubs in and around Frankfurt. Four years later the North

took an interest in the game, which brought about the formation of the Hanoverian of the doyen North German club—Deutscher Fußballverein von 1873, Hanover. It was not until 1880 that the game was taken up in the German capital, and those responsible for this step were a few former players of Frankfurt who had settled down in Berlin. This club styled itself the "Berliner Fußball-Club, Frankfurt." The Bohemian capital, Prague, also formed a club at this time as did also many other cities, principal among which were Kassel and Mannheim. Unfortunately for the game, the sporting notions of the Germans were distinctly primitive, and as the result of rough play, consequent on lack of knowledge of the game, a general agitation against Rugby was set going, which had the effect of somewhat damping the ardour of the players. The outcome of this public antagonism resulted in the closing down of the majority of the clubs, and indeed only one club in the whole of the North survived—"The Hannover, 1873"—while in the South too one club only—"Nauheim College"—kept open its doors.

It was not until practically ten years later that a Rugby revival came along, and enthusiasts of this code of football have really to thank the advent of the Association game in the country for the restarting of their old love. Doubtless, owing to a feeling of jealousy, combined with a sense of superiority over their fellow would-be sportsmen at having at one time played an English game, the wilful Rugby clubs took the field again at the end of the 'eighties, and under the protection of Association, which was fast getting a popular hold, they managed to carry on this "rough and boorish" game. Thus from that time up to the football season prior to the war the Rugby game struggled along. New clubs were formed both in the North, notably around Hannover, and the South.

The most recent information obtainable showed that the game had been better fostered in the North than in the South. Thirteen clubs out of seventeen had their headquarters in and around Hannover, which became the chief centre of Rugby in Germany. The South only mustered a paltry five. I am, of course, taking into consideration only those which could be termed first-class clubs. There were many minor organisations, yet all told, there could not be more than 30 Rugby clubs throughout the length and breadth of the country.

TO THE LADIES

Pinkettes are a boon, ensuring daily regularity, thus removing the causes of sick headaches, biliousness, facial eruptions and all annoying breath.



CHILDREN'S COLDS. Wipe the children's neck with little cubes in such a distressing manner when you can so easily cure their colds with a little of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

A NEW TRAFFIC FEATURE IN SHANGHAI.

TUNNEL UNDER BOBBING WELL ROAD.

The correspondence in the Municipal Gazette between Messrs. Davies and Brooks and the Shanghai Municipal Council on the subject of a subway under Bobbing Well Road introduces an architectural feature that is new to Shanghai, says the "N.C. Daily News." There is a subway at Soochow railway station, but this is small and little below the level of the ground. The subway beneath the Bobbing Well Road will, if the arrangements for its installation are completed, connect the New World with the new building, an extension of this place of entertainment which is to be built on the site of the Palace Hotel Annex, which, we understand, is to be pulled down. It will pass under the road a few feet to the west of the refuge in the middle of the road.

This plans which have been completed show that the subway itself will be over 140ft. long stretching from well inside the New World to well inside the proposed extension. Its floor will be about 23ft. below the surface of the roadway and, as its interior height will be a little over 9ft. 6in., there will be a substantial thickness of earth between the top and the surface of the road. Set upon a concrete base of a thickness sufficient to meet the upward pressure experienced in such cases, the tunnel will be elliptical in cross-section. It will have several "skins" one of which will consist of a waterproof membrane to prevent percolation of water from the saturated ground through which it will pass and the interior will be of glazed brick.

At either end, at the bottom of the stairways leading to the subway, will be chambers for the purpose of draining the subway, the water from which, if any, will be pumped away by electricity. Quite near will also be ventilation outlets, which, if necessary, will be fitted with forced draught apparatus. The stairs will descend in easy flights to the subway and on the ground level at both ends will be surrounded with an ornamental railway.

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Wipe the children's neck with little cubes in such a distressing manner when you can so easily cure their colds with a little of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

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Quality.

With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT HEAD	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT TAIL	RISE OF TIDE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	120'	12'	12'	5'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	275'	120'	12'	12'	5'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	275'	120'	12'	12'	5'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	150'	60'	12'	12'	5'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	150'	60'	12'	12'	5'
TAL KOW PAU					
Consolidated Dock	400'	120'	12'	12'	5'
ASSEMBLY					
Patent Slip, No. 1, Whampoa	150'	60'	12'	12'	5'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Whampoa	150'	60'	12'	12'	5'

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON

Telephone No. 65

Branch Office: HONGKONG

Telephone No. 100

Branch Office: SHANGHAI

Telephone No. 100

Branch Office: TIENTSIN

Telephone No. 100

Branch Office: PEKING

Telephone No. 100

Branch Office: HANKOW

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Branch Office: YOKOHAMA

Telephone No. 100

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Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Hongkong Government, to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 19th October, 1917, at 11 a.m., at

Yau-ma-tei,

The Steam Lighter

"S. D. 3."

HULL—Composite Teakwood Plank with Steel Frames
Length over all 70 ft. 9 in.
Beam Extreme 16 ft. 9 in.
Depth moulded 6 ft. 6 in.
Depth Hold 5 ft. 6 in.
40 Tons Dead Weight Capacity
ENGINES—Compound Tandem non condensing.

BOILER—Pressure 160 lb.
Including Ship's Gear comprising—
Anchors, about 70 fathoms Cable, Fenders, various Lamps, Awning Tools, Deck Pump, &c., &c., &c.

Further Particulars and Inspecting Orders may be had from the undersigned. A Launch will leave Black Pier at 10.30 a.m. the day of sale to convey intending purchasers. On view from Monday the 16th Oct. Terms—Cash before delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, Oct. 11, 1917. 2188

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the contractors), on

SATURDAY,

the 20th October, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

Comprising:—

Lady's Silk Sweaters, Silk Stockings, a variety of Dress Materials including Blue and White Serge (good quality), Prints, Holland, White Linen, Drill, Flannel, Flannelette, &c., &c., Counterpanes, White Blankets, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, White Lace Curtains, &c.

And
Suit Cases, Gent's Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 16, 1917. 2193

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the contractors), on

FRIDAY,

the 19th October, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.

(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.)

Including—
Lady's Carrying Chairs, Several Sets of Ivory Billiard Balls,
And
Two 12-Bore D.B. Hammerless Sporting Guns.

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 16, 1917. 2199

'CHINA MAIL'

OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME—AND THUS KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY.

AUCTION.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the lotting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Content in Sq. Ft.	Area in Acres.	Estimated Price.
1.	North of and adjoining the lot of land belonging to the Government, bounded by the Nathan Road, Kowloon.	72 ft. by 50 ft. by 50 ft. by 72 ft.	3,600 Sq. Ft.	0.082 Acres.	2191

INTIMATIONS



KEATING'S LOZENGES
Cure the Worst Cough

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.
Trained male Masseuse.
Ten years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF REFERRED.
No. 218, Queen's Road East.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all irregularities of the Menstrual Cycle. It is a powerful purgative and blood purifier. It is a French Remedy for all irregularities of the Menstrual Cycle. It is a powerful purgative and blood purifier. It is a French Remedy for all irregularities of the Menstrual Cycle. It is a powerful purgative and blood purifier.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all irregularities of the Menstrual Cycle. It is a powerful purgative and blood purifier. It is a French Remedy for all irregularities of the Menstrual Cycle. It is a powerful purgative and blood purifier. It is a French Remedy for all irregularities of the Menstrual Cycle. It is a powerful purgative and blood purifier.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNEB BEEF
AND
CORNEB PORK.
PUT UP IN KIOS AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER

EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION

The Chinese Mail

華字日報
THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$11.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong
\$17.50 to all other Ports.

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WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 125, Des Vaux Road Central,
10th Floor.

HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

CHINA'S FUTURE.

SHAPED BY EX-STUDENTS FROM
AMERICA.

[FROM THE "NEW YORK OUTLOOK."]

It was proposed by the Manchuk family of Puyi (the little Emperor of China from 1908 to 1912, again proclaimed monarch recently, but now in hiding) to give him an American education.

The proposal was not inappropriate when we consider the history of nearly sixty years. The first Chinaman to receive education in the United States was the late Dr. Yung Wing. In 1850, Dr. Yung returned to China and tried to persuade the authorities there to send students to America. Twelve years were necessary to convince even the broader-minded men of affairs, that the plan was desirable. Finally, however, they memorialized the throne. They obtained its approval, and published a request for the names of boys for whom a foreign education might be desired.

As most Chinese were unaware that there was any particular value in a foreign education, the names came in slowly. It took a year to collect thirty boys.

In 1872 they were sent to America, and in the following three years other batches of thirty each were sent. But the student were kept under strict supervision. They were required always to wear Chinese dress, to retain their names, to observe ancient customs, to worship Confucius. Despite these injunctions, it was not long before some were charged with forgetting their old traditions, imitating American manners, becoming friendly to foreigners, and especially to American girls; above all, becoming believers in what the Chinese call "the Jesus faith." They were all ordered home. When they got there they were treated more like criminals than students. The Peking authorities would not employ any of them. The result of the first general Chinese educational endeavour in America seemed a failure.

BOXER INDEMNITY AND EDUCATION.

But the seed had been sown. It was not to die. Among the viceroys was the astute Chang Chi-tung. He realized the value of a foreign education. He wrote a book about it. He even called it "China's Only Hope." He attacked the problem by inserting the thin edge of the wedge, and that was by sending some of his young men, not to far-off Occidental America, but to near by Oriental Japan. The plan worked well, and by 1908 it became possible again to send students to America by accepting the proposal made by John Hay, Secretary of State, that the American Government should remit half the indemnity yearly paid by the Chinese Government as a result of damages due to us because of the Boxer atrocities of 1900; the money to be devoted to American education for Chinese boys.

The total indemnity which China was to pay to the Powers was \$337,500,000. It was to be paid in thirty-nine equal annual installments on January of each year, with interests at four per cent. The largest amounts of claims for damages suffered from the Boxer atrocities were from Russia, Germany, France, Great Britain, and Japan; then came the United States; and then the smaller claims of Italy, Belgium, Austria, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Norway. Of course such a burden on China was enormous. The amount of indemnity remitted by the United States to China was nearly \$12,000,000.

It was agreed that the Chinese Government should send out a hundred students every year for four years, and thereafter for twenty-nine years fifty students. The boys were to study seven years each in America. This was after reduced from seven to six years, and has now been reduced to five; on account of the lads' increasingly better preparation.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—
real rich red blood and
plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength-replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Price \$1.25 and \$2.25.

Sixty-four dollars a month was allowed to each lad in addition to the payments of travelling expenses and tuition fees. As the outcome of the examination of over six hundred applicants forty-seven boys were despatched to this country, under appropriate escort, in 1909, and were placed at American academies and technical schools of high standing, such as Phillips Academy, Andover, Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, and Lawrence Academy. From these schools the lads passed on into college, especially to Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Lehigh, Purdue, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The record of the students at all the colleges was notable, especially at the Massachusetts "Tech," where they encountered particularly stiff courses in engineering. The names of others colleges are now to be added to this list, for the present policy is to distribute the students as widely as possible.

THE BOYS ARE GOOD STUDENTS.

The school and college record of the Chinese students has already been chronicled in the annals of various institutions. For instance, take the Williston Seminary bulletin. It shows that in one year, of ten of its Chinese students, five won first honours in scholarship and the other five won second honours. One of them, who also won highest prize at Lehigh, is now a Commissioner of Agriculture in a Chinese province and director of a school of agriculture. Two are professors in the University of Peking and the engineering college at Nanking respectively. Another is teaching in the Middle School at Shanghai. Another is on his way home to practice what he has learned in submarine and war ship designing, and what is most significant of all, still another, who took the same course in America, is now in the Chinese Ministry of Marine. Several occupy positions of responsibility in American chemical and oil concerns, with the intention of one day returning to China to teach.

Eleven hundred and seventy Chinese students are now in American schools distributed throughout the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. All who are sent are chosen after competitive examinations, and the enthusiasm in China is now evident from the fact that some who fail of Government appointment are sent by their friends. The indemnity fund supports three hundred and seventy students; the various Chinese provincial governments support about two hundred; and there are approximately six hundred private students.

The Chinese students in America have conventions every summer; indeed, they are now numerous enough to have one convention in the East, another in the Middle West, and another on the Pacific coast. They publish a magazine.

About four hundred young men have returned to China from America, and, because of their influence, the schools at home are now so manned with American-trained teachers that the Chinese no longer need to send boys here for college preparation. They come now chiefly for college courses, and for the most part choose them in the departments of technology and science, business administration, and pedagogy.

John Hay's idea was far-sighted and far-reaching in more than one way. In the first place, it saved China from bankruptcy. In the second place, it established by agreement a new use for Chinese funds to the benefit of Chinese government and popular progress; in this sense China has indeed received the fund back again with increase. The same is true of the United States. The funds repaid have gone to the support of American schools; it is true. But what is this compared with the assured outlook for the future, with regard to the bond between America and China? For as long as the young Chinamen, who have come to the United States are influential in the educational, commercial, and governmental affairs of their native land, so long will American influence be the ultimate and dominating factor in Chinese history.

This has an especial significance at the present moment. Just now Japan has justified leadership in Asia. But this is not saying that this leadership is always to remain with Japan. Recent events indicate that, after all, China is not easily led. Possibly the real leadership may one day be with China—a China trained in part in America.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

THERE is nothing so good for muscular rheumatism, sprains, lameness, cramps of the muscles, bruises and like injuries as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will relieve a pain in less than five minutes. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAPTAIN CLYDE.

Child of the hills, and innocent.
It played among the glens.
Hearing the curlew's evening plaint,
The morning bleat of pens;
The only burden that it bore,
Blown petals of the whin,
Its only passion but the roar,
Of cataract and lin.

Up rose a sudden wind that cried
Imploping from the sea—
Clyde hung at portals of the tide,
And felt its witchery;
Only one water clings upon
The circle of the world,
The same that leaps to Larnington,
On Labrador is hurled.

Ocean and river, we are one;
Thou, fresh from mountain wells,
Art but a part of floods that run
Through the clefts of the Durdanelles.

The salted seas are thine estate,
Wake from thy pastoral dreams;
Bear us no more dead leaves for freight,
Bel Captain of the Streams!

Forget the linn among the whins,
Where the yellow troutlet leaped,
Pools where, to cleanse them from their sins,
The stars of evening steeped.
Into the sunset, crimson-barred,
The wakened river stole,
And in the dirt of dock and yard
Found its immortal soul!

No more the bees from the linden trees
Hummed to the Clyde at morn;
Day broke in tumult on its quays
At the sound of the shipyard horn:
No more the sedge by the water edge
Bent o'er it as in prayer;
Girded and grating building stage
Towered giddily in the air.

Petal o' whin, between the neaps,
No more went down its weirs,
But every spring-tide launched its ships
For over a hundred years.
Never a port in all the earth
Where merchantman could ride,
But spoke the name and knew the worth
Of old, bold Captain Clyde!

Came there a day when terror woke,
As in the Apocalypse;
The seventh seal of the Book was broke
And the sea-floor strewn with ships.
A moment mourned the engineers
The wrecked things of their craft,
And then, at the taunt of the buccaniers,
Turned to old Clyde and laughed!

From their mountain groins they plucked the pines,
And splintered them into spars;
On their furnace fires they poured their mines,
And quenched the night of stars.
No more as men, but gods they toiled,
Like magic wands their tools,
They stretched out keels as though uncoiled,
Like cotton thread from spools.

As great cliffs pried from Scotland's side,
And rendered animate,
Their new archedaught the tide
In one enormous spate.
If they emptied of ships the ocean main,
And the very sea-plains dried,
By God, I could fill them both again!
Cried bold, old Captain Clyde.

NEIL MUNRO in Glasgow Herald.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS.

SILK MERCHANTS.

COMMISSION-AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK.

San Francisco, U.S.A.

Branches:—

CANTON.

BEANGHAI.

YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: Kt's Buildings,

HONGKONG.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION

INTIMATIONS



JOHNIE WALKER: "You are quite right—that's been our policy since 1820."

JOHNIE WALKER: "Red Label," 10 years old.

JOHNIE WALKER: "Black Label," 12 years old.

Guaranteed same quality through out the world.

Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, SC. LAND.

OTHERS LOOK THE SAME

"MALTHOID"

IS THE SAME

EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

A Mineral Roofing! Laid by our experts!

Guaranteed right!

Free particulars from

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH TAILORS
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros

6, L. WYNDHAM ST.
GLOUCESTER
HONGKONG.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the
Stamp of Public Approval for
OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.
IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES
OF
Billowness, Sick Headache, Constipation,
Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,
Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,
Feverish Cold, with High Temperature,
and Quicks, Pulse, and Feverish Conditions
generally. It is everything you could wish
as a simple and Natural Health-giving
Agent.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, LTD., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, England.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.



2.57 3.92 4.100 Isot: 88.1

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

AMERICA'S WAR MEASURES

CUTTING OFF SUPPLIES TO THE ENEMY.
EXPORT CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. In continuance of the strict policy of cutting off supplies likely to reach Germany, the War Trade Board has published an agreement that shippers must sign before exporting goods to their branches abroad. The shippers must guarantee that the goods will not go directly or indirectly to Germany or to any ally of Germany and also that they will not be sold or delivered without the written approval of the American Consul at the place of delivery.

AMERICA'S FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

AN APPEAL BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

New York, Oct. 16. President Wilson has issued an appeal to all eligible State Banks and Trust Companies, which were not yet members of the Federal Reserve Board, to join the Board and thus contribute their share to the country's consolidated gold reserve.

There are at present between 8,000 and 9,000 such Banks and Companies with resources estimated at from \$12,000,000,000 to \$16,000,000,000, whose activities are controlled by State laws, and the President desires that these huge resources shall be mobilised and placed under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board. He says: "The vigorous prosecution and satisfactory termination of the war will depend in no small degree on the ability of the Government, not only to finance itself, but to aid the Allies who must be kept supplied with munitions, fuel and food of all kinds."

AN IMPORTANT ARREST IN NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 16. A man giving his name as Dunbar, but believed not to be his real name, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to obtain military or naval information.

He is an ex-member of the crew of an "Eutaw" submarine chaser, and has been spending much time near a great naval base on the Atlantic Coast.

The Department of Justice regards the arrest as most important, believing that "Dunbar" is a German agent.

STOCKYARDS DESTROYED AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 16. Over half of the City stockyards, which are the second largest in the country, have been destroyed by fire. Several thousand head of cattle perished.

The origin of the fire has not been determined.

A BRITISH AIR MINISTRY.

London, Oct. 16. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that a scheme for constituting an Air Ministry would shortly be introduced. Meanwhile, General Smuts would continue to supervise the air service.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE AFRICAN COLONIES.

REPUDIATION OF LABOUR PARTY'S VIEWS.

London, Oct. 16. In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, stated that the Government was not responsible for the proposals regarding the Colonies, contained in the Labour Party Memorandum of August 10, to the effect that "all present European Colonies in tropical Africa, together with Liberia, should be transferred to a League of Nations and administered by an impartial commission as a single independent neutral African State. He said that the proposals did not represent the views of the Government.

LIBEL ACTIONS BY MR LLOYD GEORGE.

SETTLED BY APOLOGIES.

LONDON, Oct. 16. In the High Court, libel actions brought by Mr. Lloyd George against the Exchange Telegraph Company, the Westminster Gazette and the Star were settled by the defendants apologising and paying costs.

The case arose out of the publication of a paragraph issued by the Exchange Telegraph Company stating that on the occasion of the raid of September 24th this Prime Minister left Downing Street for his country residence when it became known that the raiders were approaching London.

The Counsel for the plaintiff contended that the paragraph implied that the Premier was guilty of personal cowardice and that the Premier had been informed that the effect of the paragraph, especially in the East End of London, where many munition workers had suffered greatly from the raids, had been most damaging.

Mr. Lloyd George gave evidence that he left London on the evening of September 24 for Boulogne, accompanied by General Sir William Robertson and Admiral Jellicoe, in order to confer with M. Painleve and the French War Chiefs. The Premier stated that he would not have taken action if the paragraph could have been regarded as a mere personal attack.

All the defendants declared that no imputation was intended.

THE BARBARIY OF GERMAN PIRATES.

Rome, Oct. 16. The rescued men from the Bari state that the submarine continued the bombardment after the torpedoing, thereby killing a number of passengers.

DUTCH EDITOR'S SUCCESSFUL DEFENCE.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16. Herr Schroeder, the editor of the *Telegraaf*, has been finally acquitted after six trials in which he was only convicted once of endangering Dutch neutrality by describing the Central Empires as a group of conscienceless scoundrels who had caused the war.

ANOTHER IRISH MOTION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Oct. 16. In the House of Commons, Mr. Redmond gave notice of motion to the effect that "this House deplores the policy which has been pursued and is being pursued by the Irish Government and the Irish Military authorities at a time when the highest interests of Ireland and of the Empire demanded the creation of an atmosphere favourable to the successful result of the deliberations of the Irish Convention."

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 16. Silver is quoted at 43½d. The supply exceeds the demand and the market is dull.

INDO-CHINA S.N. Co.

RUMOUR OF WORKING ARRANGEMENTS WITH P. & O.

LONDON, Oct. 16. A feature on the Stock Exchange is the spurt in Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. "Deferreds" to 25, owing to rumours of working arrangements with the P. & O.

It will be seen that locally there has been a "boom" in Indo-China today, the quotation going up from \$105 to \$122.

BORING FOR PETROLEUM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, Oct. 16. The House of Commons adopted the second reading of a Bill which assures the Government control of all supplies of Petroleum discovered in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Prettymann, representing the Board of Trade, said that certain eminent geologists both in England and in the United States are of the opinion that some parts of the country justified boring experiments.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDS AND ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Oct. 15. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Yesterday's prisoners captured at Monchy-lez-Proux numbered 64.

Hostile raiders eastward of Shrewsbury Forest were repulsed.

Hostile artillery were more active in the neighbourhood of Lens and Nieupoort. Our aircraft, yesterday, dropped one and a half tons of bombs on Ledeghem railway station and billets eastward of Lens.

Three German machines were brought down and one was driven down. Two of our machines are missing.

THE GULF OF RIGA OPERATIONS.

OESSEL AND DAGO REGARDED AS "LOST."

LONDON, Oct. 16. Well-informed circles in Petrograd regard the Oessel and Dago islands and the Gulf of Riga as lost.

Nevertheless, the value of Riga to the enemy is small until the western fairway of the Gulf is cleared, which is impossible so long as the forts on the western peninsula of Oesel hold out.

The Russians destroyed the fairway two years ago by sinking interned German craft laden with stone and cement. It is pointed out that the islands are likely to be an admirable Zeppelin base against Petrograd.

Preparations for landing, which were undertaken by two divisions, were made with the most minute care, and included a clever piece of trickery, the enemy succeeding in altering the position of the buoys marking the minefields between the islands and the mainland, causing a number of Russian scouts to run ashore, whereby warning of the enemy landing could not be given.

THE "MEDIC" SUNK.

250 PASSENGERS MISSING.

PARIS, Oct. 16. The steamer *Medic*, carrying 550 passengers, including Algerian soldiers, some prisoners of war, and a crew of 87, was torpedoed in the western Mediterranean.

Two hundred and fifty passengers are missing.

THE SAND AND GRAVEL QUESTION.

HOLLAND'S ADMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 16. In connection with the gravel affair in Holland, Reuters' Agency authoritatively learns that the Netherlands Government has admitted that if gravel has been used militarily it is grave.

Hence the following figures justify the action of the British Army.

Many hundreds of Colonials have passed through this Corps since the outbreak of War, and in most cases it has been found that their experience and physical fitness render them exceptionally suitable for training as Officers.

Applicants for enlistment, who must be British Subjects, should attend at this depot as soon as possible after arrival in England. If approved, they will be medically examined at once, and enlisted as soon as they are prepared to commence training.

They will then receive the ordinary Army pay and allowances until they are commissioned. Uniform and full kit are issued free, and food and accommodation in camp or in billets, according to season, are also provided.

Enclosed are a few copies of the latest "Particulars" of the Corps which I should be very glad if you could bring to the notice of intending recruits. Attention is called to the Mounted Detachment for men desirous of obtaining commissions in mounted units.

Any candidates personally known to you and whom you may wish to specially recommend should be provided with a letter from you to this effect.

Any further information required can be at once supplied, and an acknowledgment of this letter would be appreciated.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) ALFRED L. GOODSON, Kt., Director of Organization.

Hongkong, Oct. 16.

Sir, I have for acknowledgment your letter of the 14th August.

Practically all the men who can be spared have left this Colony for one of the theatres of War; the remainder have their allotted task in the Defence Corps or the Police Reserve.

It will, nevertheless, afford the greatest satisfaction to those who have done something towards the training of the men, so nicely designated by you as "excellent material for training as Officers," to learn that their planting has borne fruit. I am therefore, giving the widest publicity to your letter by sending it to the Press.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) ALFRED L. GOODSON, Kt., Director of Organization.

Inns of Court Officers Training Corps.

URUGUAY TO HELP THE ALLIES.

MONTES VIDEOS, Oct. 16. A Presidential Decree announces that the rules of neutrality will not be applied to the Allies.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.

AGATATION FOR HIS RETURN.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16. The Pan-Germans are campaigning in favour of the return of Admiral von Tirpitz to the Admiralty.

THE RAILWAY TROUBLES AT BUENOS AIRES.

STRIKERS KILL SAILORS.

BUNOS AIRES, Oct. 16. There has been a recrudescence of the strike troubles.

Railway strikers derailed a train driven by sailors.

The strikers killed three sailors and wounded 30, four of them seriously. The Workers Federation threatens to call a general strike if the Government enforces the decree for the resumption of rail traffic.

THE SWEDISH CABINET.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16. M. Eden, the Liberal leader, is likely to succeed in forming a Coalition Cabinet of Liberal and Social-Democrats, with a Liberal casting vote. M. Branting will probably be included.

THE INNS OF COURT TRAINING CORPS.

A COMPLIMENT TO HONGKONG MATERIAL.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication:—

10 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. 14th August, 1917.

From Officer Commanding Inns of Court Officers Training Corps.

To E. A. M. Williams, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong.

Sir,—The number of Overseas men who have come over just recently from Hongkong and have joined this Corps prompts me to write to you on this subject.

Most of these men have proved such excellent material for training as Officers that I desire to seek your co-operation in directing any further British subjects from your Colony, who may be returning to England to enlist, to this Corps, which exists solely for the training of suitable candidates for the commissioned ranks of the British Army.

Many hundreds of Colonials have passed through this Corps since the outbreak of War, and in most cases it has been found that their experience and physical fitness render them exceptionally suitable for training as Officers.

Applicants for enlistment, who must be British Subjects, should attend at this depot as soon as possible after arrival in England. If approved, they will be medically examined at once, and enlisted as soon as they are prepared to commence training.

They will then receive the ordinary Army pay and allowances until they are commissioned. Uniform and full kit are issued free, and food and accommodation in camp or in billets, according to season, are also provided.

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Any further information required can be at once supplied, and an acknowledgment of this letter would be appreciated.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) ALFRED L. GOODSON, Kt., Director of Organization.

Hongkong, Oct. 16.

Sir, I have for acknowledgment your letter of the 14th August.

Practically all the men who can be spared have left this Colony for one of the theatres of War; the remainder have their allotted task in the Defence Corps or the Police Reserve.

It will, nevertheless, afford the greatest satisfaction to those who have done something towards the training of the men, so nicely designated by you as "excellent material for training as Officers," to learn that their planting has borne fruit. I am therefore, giving the widest publicity to your letter by sending it to the Press.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) ALFRED L. GOODSON, Kt., Director of Organization.

Inns of Court Officers Training Corps.

A FIRE INQUIRY.

In Mr. Wood's Court this afternoon an inquiry was held regarding the fire which occurred at the Kwong Wing Cheung Chan Dye Works at Hokkietun Kowloon City on the 7th instant.

It was stated that there were no indications that any considerable amount of goods were on the premises at the time of the fire when the Insurance Companies with whom the policies were issued had the fire investigated. The building and the goods were insured in three different firms to the following amounts:—

The Tai Sun Insurance Co., \$5,000 on goods, and \$4,000 on the furniture and fixtures.

The Sincere Insurance Co., \$5,000 on goods and \$500 on the furniture and fixtures.

The Luen On Insurance Co., \$4,000 on goods only.

The Sincere Insurance Co., \$6,000 on the building.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida appeared to watch the interests of the firm, and Mr. Gedge appeared on behalf of all the Insurance Companies, whose policies the Kwong Wing Cheung Chan concern held.

Evidence was given by a partner of the firm. He stated that he was a piece goods dealer and had a separate concern in Shanghai Street. He and his brothers were partners in the Kwong Wing Cheung Chan Dye Works at Hokkietun, Kowloon City. They had been doing business at the Dye Works for over three years. The business was not a very paying one, but they made a profit of little over \$1,000 every year. The fire occurred on the 7th October. He was at Yau-mai when the fire occurred, and he knew nothing about it until a foki who was living in the Dye works came over and informed him. He had not been to the works for the last two weeks. He could not say what the value of the premises was, but the stock-in-trade contained in the godown at the time of the fire was reckoned at a little over \$13,000 value, exclusive of the furniture which had cost the firm about \$2,000 when new. The firm was indebted to the amount of about \$4,000. All the account books of the Dye Works have been burnt, but they mostly related to the entry and departure of goods from the Works. The cash books were kept at his shop at Shanghai Street.

After some further evidence the case was remanded.

WAGE RATE FIXERS TO SATISFY LABOUR.

Mr. Sidney Webb, writing in the "Atlantic Monthly" on the lesson of British experience for America, suggests how a settlement with Labour could be obtained. He says:—"What has caused most of the 'labour discontent,' which, notwithstanding the tremendous patriotism shown by the manual workers, the United Kingdom has not escaped, has been the inability of the employers—largely of managers and foremen—to realise that it was essential, under war conditions, to give up 'taking advantage' of the workmen in ways which are, in peace-time, customary and condoned. Thus, no indication of the Government has been available to stop the constant tendency to 'cut rates' on piece-work jobs (largely on the occasion of fixing new rates for jobs of slightly different magnitude or character), whenever the workmen were thought to be 'making too much.' This has led to repeated strikes and enormous national loss. The only suggested remedy is that the fixing of piece-work rates or minimum bonus times should be taken altogether out of the hands of the management, just as in well-organized trades the standard rate for time-work is removed entirely from the arbitrary rule of any one employer or any one operative, and is formulated collectively for all the establishments of the district."

The translation of the standard time-rate into the piece-work rate or premium bonus time for a particular job should, it is suggested, be always done by a pair of independent "rate-fixers"—one representing the Trade Union and the other the Employers' Association—these two referred to the Ministry of Finance stipulating that the money should be paid in Bank of China notes, but when the Bureau applied for the money it was offered 70 per cent Bank of China notes and 30 per cent China Tung notes. As this was not in accordance with the order of the Ministry, the Bureau at once asked the Ministry to exchange the China Tung notes as the difference would swell the value of the grant appreciably. The Ministry replied that as there were not enough Bank of China notes to go round, the China Tung notes could not be exchanged, the Bureau had better be satisfied with what they were given. It seems one trying to make a squeeze even out of famine relief funds!—*Peking Gazette*.

FLOOD RELIEF.

WHO IS TRYING TO SQUEEZE?

The Metropolitan Relief Bureau having been granted by the Government the sum of \$30,000, for the relief of the destitute in Tientsin, received a written order of the Ministry of Finance stipulating that the money should be paid in Bank of China notes, but when the Bureau applied for the money it was offered 70 per cent Bank of China notes and 30 per cent China Tung notes. As this was not in accordance with the order of the Ministry, the Bureau at once asked the Ministry to exchange the China Tung notes as the difference would swell the value of the grant appreciably. The Ministry replied that as there were not enough Bank of China notes to go round, the China Tung notes could not be exchanged, the Bureau had better be satisfied with what they were given. It seems one trying to make a squeeze even out of famine relief funds!—*Peking Gazette*.

IT NEVER FAILS. CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy is all its name implies. It cures diarrhoea and colic in either children or adults, and the most violent cases of dysentery or cholera. It is a matchless remedy for all cases of these diseases. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THREE MORE NIGHTS TO-NIGHT—FRIDAY—SATURDAY.

NO PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW ("OUR DAY").

FREDERIC SHIPMAN'S FANTASTICS

AN ALL-STAR COMPANY OF ARTISTS.

Complete Change of Programme on Friday.

SPECIAL MATINEE SATURDAY at 4.30 p.m.

To-night at 9.15

Prices \$3, \$2, \$1. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

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Dhobine

A Specific for Dhobie Itch, Ringworm, and all Parasitic Skin Diseases. Price \$1.00 per bottle.

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WAR CHARITIES.

"OUR + DAY"

THURSDAY, 18th OCTOBER, 1917.

MORNING:

Collection for LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

Or cheques may be sent NOW addressed to LADY MAY, Government House (envelopes being marked "Rose Fund").

AFTERNOON at the MURRAY PARADE GROUND:—

3 o'clock—GROUND OPENS.

3.30—ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE COMPETITIONS.

3.45—GREAT DRAWING OF WAR BONDS.

DRAWING OF MOTOR CAR RAFFLE.

TEAS and REFRESHMENTS in English and Chinese style, and various attractions.

EVENING at 9 o'clock.

FETE at the Public Gardens. New OFFICIAL WAR FILMS shown for the first time in Hongkong. Illuminations and Music.

THE BANDS OF THE 25th MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, 18th INFANTRY, 74th PUNJABIS and POLICE RESERVE will play during the Afternoon and Evening.

Admission to Parade Ground 50 Cents.

Admission to Gardens \$1; Seats, \$5 enclosure on Thursday evening, and \$1 enclosure on Friday evening, when the Performance will be repeated.

Sailors and Soldiers in uniform (not including the Hongkong Defence Corps) admitted free; Children half price for admission and seats.

Tickets for admission and seats obtainable at Moutrie's, Robinson's, Anderson's and from members of the War Charities General Committee and at the Gate.

"OUR + DAY"

DURING THE DRAWING OF

WAR BONDS

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

WILL GIVE

A DISPLAY

ON THE MURRAY PARADE GROUND.

MARCH PAST with the Brigade, Bugle Band at 2 p.m.

FULLY EQUIPPED FIELD HOSPITAL TENT under charge of

V. A. D. Nursing Sisters

COMPETITIONS

1. Company Drill.

2. Kit Inspection &c.

3. Stretcher Work and Field Practice in First Aid.

